

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUG. 3, 1855.

From the Daily Journal of July 31st.
The Meeting last Evening.

The Democratic meeting last night was equal in numbers to the grand party turn-outs during the Presidential campaign, and must have numbered at least five hundred persons. A good many of these may have been members of the K. N. party, but all listened with that respectful attention to the speakers which forms so striking a characteristic of Wilmington audiences. A drunken youth, on the outskirts of the crowd, kept making a fool of himself, but he was not a citizen of Wilmington nor of this District.

Mr. Winslow, although sick and laboring under the effects of a laborious canvass in the most trying season of the year, led off in an able and effective address of nearly an hour in length, reviewing the canvass, detailing the history of the contending parties, speaking of the inevitable tendency of the Know-Nothing power to run to excess. The speaker turned to the whole North for illustration of this—Massachusetts, to New Hampshire, Connecticut, and everywhere else. He spoke of the monument to Washington, to which States and Nations sent their contributions. North Carolina, her block of marble from the West; California, hers of gold-bearing quartz; Michigan, hers of copper-ore. France sent hers, despotism Austria hers, and republicanism Switzerland hers, and even England, whose power he humbled, went not unrepresented. Lastly, that terrible beast, the Pope, that terribly powerful potentate, whose power cannot sustain itself in its own little territory, not as large as this District—even the Pope sent his contribution—a block of beautiful Italian marble—in token of his respect and reverence for the noble character of Washington. That the States composing the Union should testify their respect for one to whom they owed so much of gratitude, was natural and to be expected. That Republican Switzerland should send her quota was also natural, but that the Pope, an absolute monarch in his own territory, and the supreme head of a powerful hierarchy, should come forward to bear his testimony, was the proudest tribute of all—the most glorious victory of republicanism principle that the world could produce. That the Pope, a European monarch, and the head of Roman Catholicism, should voluntarily place on record, on tablets of enduring marble, his tribute to the character of Washington, the Republican and the Protestant, was indeed something beyond all common-place acknowledgments. That beautiful block arrived in Washington city, and was hailed by five horses to the monument. Next morning that precious tribute was found broken into fragments, and even the poor, unoffending horses were found dead. Did he attribute it to any Know-Nothing Council? Did he suppose that any member of the order there within the sound of his voice, would sanction such an outrage? No—but he did attribute it to the spirit which had been engendered by the order. Good men in the order might repudiate and condemn such things, but they could not doubt that they were the natural offspring of the spirit abroad.

There are said Mr. Winslow, two Catholics in office in North Carolina—Jimmy McGowan a very clever fellow that, a Mail Agent, and Matthias E. Manly a Judge—who recommended the Mail Agent—Kenneth Rayner—the great apostle of Know-Nothingism? Who put Judge Manly in office—the Whig party of North Carolina.

Mr. Winslow would reply to one enquiry of the Wilmington Herald about the amendment to the charter of the Fayetteville and Western Road, which the Herald seemed to suppose was put in there for the purpose of getting the Metropolitan Road in opposition to the interest of Wilmington. He could answer that very plainly. That amendment or provision giving the said road the right to connect with the Wilmington & Charlotte Road, or the Manchester Road, was put in there at the express request of the leading friend of the Charlotte road, Walter L. Steele, Esq., of Richmond County, who insisted that it would strengthen the Charlotte project, which Wilmington has so much at heart.

Considerable talk was made about an expression he used at Smithville. "Mark them an I spot them." He would repeat now what he said at Smithville and reiterate it. To those Democrats who had gone into the order with no interested motives, and still retained their feelings as Democrats—he would not say that the party would forgive them—the party had nothing to forgive—he would not even say—come back to us—for in heart such Democrats had never left us. But as regards those who, for a little filthy lucre—to get some appointment—to get made a Constable, or to receive some other appointment, had turned their backs on their old friends and acted with their old political enemies, he did say mark them and spot them. To all honest and sincere men, who in honesty and sincerity had gone in, and in equal honesty and sincerity came out, who had ought to say but that they did right, even if, for a time, they were deceived?

Mr. Winslow spoke of the charges that had been brought against him—ridiculous—foolish or malicious—let them pass.

At the conclusion of Mr. Winslow's remarks, a call was made upon Eli W. Hall, Esq., and well, ably, eloquently did he sustain himself, making a speech which was involuntary plaudits even from his political opponents. He argued the question of the effects of a secret, oath-bound, political organization upon the public morals and intelligence—the only safe foundations of a Commonwealth. Outside of the sacred precincts of the council-room, the people must take everything upon trust—inside, what was the use of any member exercising his own judgment or intelligence, since that judgment availed him nothing, sworn as he was to yield it up at the call of an irresponsible majority of the council, and that majority controlled by some astute hand holding the reins. What was the use of having a Legislature, and that Legislature simply the organ to register the decrees of a secret State Council? How long could a people retain the power of self-government after they had lost the habit of forming opinions for themselves, by their surrender of such functions to a set of all-powerful secret clubs? How could public morals escape deterioration by a system which separated man from man, which placed between the most intimate associates, inside and outside of the "order," the impassable barrier of an oath. And which, as the inevitable result of secrecy and concealment, forced, even upon those most opposed to them, the necessity of evasion or equivocation. Men going about with Bibles in their pockets administering unlawful oaths, in promiscuous places, could not but tend to weaken the solemnity and feeling of obligation attached to an oath.

Why should Democrats abandon their party—what had happened since they stood together shoulder to shoulder in 1852, and won a Waterloo victory. Had the party or the President been unfaithful to the South or the Constitution? No. Then why desert it? Why desert that party that had given us Texas and Louisiana—Kansas and the Fugitive Slave Law. What had carried the country forward to its present exalted position? There still flows the old standard—Democrats fight under it—liberal men fight under it!

friends of civil and religious liberty, fight under it! Mr. Hall closed with a most eloquent appeal. We regret that time and space forbid a fuller abstract of the speeches, but columns are imperative, and we must close.

After Mr. Hall had got through, John A. Taylor, Esq., begged leave to say a few words—he wanted the crowd to hear an old Whig. He had never been a Democrat. He was not now a Democrat. He was a Whig, but there was no Whig party—only a Know-Nothing party. He didn't know that party—he didn't believe in it, and in this contest he must go for Warren Winslow, who, at least, belonged to a party that he did know, and who was the best man, in every respect, for Wilmington.

From the Daily Journal of August 2d.
The Meetings Last Night.

We don't think that more than half the people in town went to bed last night. The Know-Nothing held a meeting at the Market House, officially, "by authority," as we might say. The Democrats held theirs at Major Walker's yard. The meeting at the Market House was addressed by Mr. T. James Norcom, a young gentleman who talked for a very considerable time. As regards his speech, the meeting was certainly composed of Know-Nothing, for no one could hear him, and if they had, could have made nothing out of what he tried to say. But let Mr. T. James Norcom pass. His doings amount to nothing.

T. D. Meares, Esq., followed in a pretty delivered speech, going over the usual K. N. ground, after which the crowd marched in procession to the Oaks on Dry Pond, and was addressed by Geo. Davis, Esq. We heard only a small portion of Mr. Davis' remarks, in which he alluded to the desert Riley, named by the order of Gen. Scott, saying that said Riley was an Irishman, out of which Mr. D. made a very pretty point, the only difficulty about the matter being the slightly important fact that Riley was not an Irishman. The name was all the Irish about him.

The Democratic meeting was addressed by Dr. Wm. C. Wilkings, who made a really able, argumentative and eloquent speech, showing the reasons why Southern men, States' Rights men, should stand aloof from the Know-Nothing organization, and should go for the Democratic party. Dr. Wilkings went over the whole grounds of difference between the parties, touching upon each point briefly yet comprehensively, overruling nothing, and yet leaving little to be done. His closing remarks were highly eloquent and impressive, and the effort, as a whole, was one of which any one—even the most practiced political speaker—might well be proud.

Hon. Wm. S. Ashe responded to a call made upon him. He spoke for nearly an hour, and we have never heard a better address from his lips, and saying this we have said that Mr. Ashe made a capital speech. As he always does, he talked the matter right out—the whole story, without beating about the bush, and the crowd responded to him warmly and heartily. The Democratic meeting was in the neighborhood of three hundred. The crowd at the Market House, being a preconcerted affair, and miscellaneous made up, was rather more numerous.

The Democratic meeting, after the speaking was over, quietly dispersed—the K. N. procession went round town generally, and hoarseness is prevalent. The polls to-night will tell the tale. Don't be frightened about trifles. We shall triumph in the District even if we do at some points meet temporary checks.

Need we say to all, keep cool, avoid all unnecessary excitement, or causes of offence. No matter what ticket a man votes, it will count just as much if put in peaceably, as if all the fuss in the world was made over it.

Kenneth Rayner and Hon. Daniel M. Barringer.

Mr. Rayner has been making more and more barefaced charges against the administration, and using the most scurrilous and ungentlemanly language with reference to President Pierce and every member of his Cabinet. Among the other, and knowingly false statements, is one made by K. Rayner on the authority of Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, to the effect that the Pope's Nuncio, at Madrid, had told Mr. Barringer, then American Minister at Spanish Court, that the present Postmaster-General, a Catholic, would be a member of the Cabinet of General Pierce, and that the conversation during which this statement was made, occurred prior to the appointment of the Cabinet being known in the United States. And, consequently, that the Nuncio could only have known that it would be so, in pursuance of an arrangement by which, in consideration of this appointment, the Roman Catholic vote was cast for the present incumbent.

Now, it appears from the extract which we find from a letter of Mr. Barringer to V. Ellis, that Mr. B. never made any such assertion as Mr. Rayner attributes to him. And further, Mr. Barringer stated privately, at Saratoga, to a gentleman of Washington city, that this conversation with the Nuncio, occurred subsequently to the inauguration of March, 1853, and to the reception of the intelligence thereof, and of the names of the Cabinet at Madrid.

Further, Mr. Barringer informed the same gentleman, that he had written two letters to Rayner on the subject, but that Rayner had suppressed both letters, and wholly refused to correct the falsehoods on the premises. Such is K. Rayner.

"You are mistaken as to the purport of the remarks made to me by the representative of the Pope at Madrid. It was not that he knew beforehand that Mr. Campbell would be appointed, and as a member of the Catholic Church, or that he knew anything about it, before the appointment was actually made. What I have said, and what I repeat is, that before I had any certain news of the formation of the Cabinet, and while its constitution was still in doubt, and the subject of conjecture in the public mind at Madrid, he told me that Mr. Campbell was appointed, and that he was a Catholic, which was the first information I had of either fact."

Albert Rampant.—The best joke of the season.

For amusing reading in the dog-days, we commend the following to the attention of the public. As a literary production it is worthy of its paternity in the Argus. As a specimen of reckless mendacity and contemptible doggishness, it is worthy of preservation; and, lest the public should fail to see it, we intend having several copies printed and stuck up around town and country.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A friend has shown me a copy of the *Wilmington Journal*, wherein my name figures very conspicuously. The charges, made against me, by this foul print, are false, and I shall content myself at present by renouncing the paragraph in the *Journal* as a base attempt to destroy my character to serve party ends. I brand it as a falsehood, and will institute a suit for libel against the Editor of the *Journal*.

I hope the public will not give credit to the statements of this foul print, as I shall satisfy them that they are false.

July 31, 1855.

Use for libel, will he? We learn that the "Hush" employed Messrs. Haigh and Cameron—He sue us for libel. This creature talk of the Wilmington Journal or its editor. He dare not sue anybody. He dare not come to the town of Wilmington. We would call the attention of the legal gentlemen to the Thirty-fourth Chapter of the Revised Statutes of North Carolina, under the head of "Crimes and Punishments," and tell them that if they have any sort of concern for the safety of their client, they had better read it attentively.

HEALTH OF PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK.—There were ten new cases of yellow fever and three deaths in Portsmouth for the 48 hours ending on Sunday evening. The Norfolk News confirms the telegraphic account that the disease has broken out in that city, but says it is not epidemic, and that no trouble or expense will be spared to arrest its progress.

A National, Union Party.

The idea of electing for the so-called American party, as a National party, or a Union party, or a Southern party, or anything of the sort, is perfectly rich, and deserves, at least, the praise due to exceeding boldness of assertion, if nothing else. To claim that it is National when the fact is that every Northern State that has expressed any opinion, through its councils or its organs, has repudiated everything National in its so-called platform, is simply to assert what is not so. National means, or is intended to mean, something considered and accepted as valid and obligatory throughout the whole country. This platform cannot be National, since it is utterly repudiated by every Know-Nothing State Council North of Mason & Dixon's line.

Union this party cannot be, since it is itself totally divided upon the only question that really threatens the perpetuity of the Union—the slavery question.—The Philadelphia Council cut it in two, the head falling North and the tail South. Constitutional it cannot be, since it aims to do what the Constitution prohibits being done by law. Southern it cannot be, since it recognizes fraternity with Abolitionism at the North, which there has fused with and absorbed the order. Nay, even upon other matters, matters over which it assumes special jurisdiction, it is divided—here, in North Carolina, where Catholics are weak—a drop in the bucket, incapable of exerting any influence, and where their power could not be feared—they are made a big bug-bear of, while Louisiana, where they are strong, and, if so wickedly inclined as they are represented to be, they might reasonably be feared and guarded against, they are petted and one of their number made the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor. In North Carolina, where they are weak, and could hurt nobody if they tried, the order runs them down and makes capital of so doing. Such is its nationality and consistency. It claims nationality because it has members all over the Union. It claims Southernism because it puts out, for Southern consumption, a platform which is spit upon by the North. If National—that is, if it takes in the whole country—it cannot be Southern, for its great strength is at the North, and is Abolition and anti-Southern. If Southern, it cannot be National, for the platform was passed by the minority of the constituencies, and, so far as the order is concerned, is simply sectional. Compare the North and South on the slavery question; compare North Carolina and Louisiana on the Catholic question; and then say what element the order has of nationality, consistency, or anything else.

BLADEN COUNTY.—How did the *Herald* know that the *Journal* had received a communication from Bladen county about withdrawals? How did it learn about the burst up at Beverdam, and elsewhere? In endeavoring to break the force of such a fact upon the public, the *Herald* adds confirmation to it. We have, however, received such a communication, signed by a responsible citizen. Read it.

BLADEN COUNTY, N. C. July 29, 1855.

MR. EDITOR.—Dear Sir:—As this is a very exciting time in this district, and believing, as I do, that it is the duty of every Democrat to be up and doing all in his power to put down the corrupt party of K. N.—allow me to contribute to your columns some thing that may have some effect on the Democrats who have wandered from the path of duty. The Democrats in this part of Bladen, (upper part) are just waking up to a sense of their duty. Many of them have joined the secret party and have become disgusted with its principles, and have abandoned it. Some fifteen have come out from White Oak, and twenty from Beavertown Councils, and many more speak of coming out; and others say that they do not consider the oath they have taken a legal one, and intend voting for Winslow. At Beavertown Council the whole affair is broken up, and the charter resigned. When you hear from the old Democratic party of Bladen, be assured you will hear of the defeat of Mr. Reid.

WHITE OAK.

MR. FLETCHER.—Dear Sir:—There is so much fear and good sense in the enclosed letter of that venerable and distinguished member of the Democratic States' Rights party, G. M. Tromp, Esq., that I must request its publication in your paper. I would earnestly commend its careful perusal to those Democrats who have, through false representations, been induced to join the "Poor-House Party."

A DEMOCRAT.

VALDOSTA, July 4, 1855.

DEAR SIR.—You are quite welcome to use as you please with any of mine you may have in possession, provided you think good may come of it.

I have neither taste, inclination nor spirit for controversial politics, but I have a strong feeling for the welfare of our country. If a word from me could subserve its interests in any sense, it would not be wanting. I have signed the enclosed, and I will do all in my power to the present administration, especially in the Southern country.

The present is, in truth, the last exceptional of all the administrations of this country. General Washington's, Mr. Jefferson's and Mr. Polk's not excepted. People seem to be opposed to it, because there is really nothing to find fault with. The Southern people are better in their gratitude and patriotism to sustain it with all their might.—*Catholic Church and Foreign Emigration* are more pretences—the Administration is the only one in the history of the United States that has been almost uniformly opposed to the Roman Catholics and put down foreigners. This is not to be believed. The true grounds of opposition are—let the small number of office holders at the disposal of the President, when compared with the very great number of those who seek them; 2d. The faithful and unflinching integrity with which the Administration has defended the rights and most sacred interests of the South against the formidable power against the administration, is the party occupying the latter ground, and what a spectacle is here presented to the eyes of the public! Mr. Pierce and Mr. Hale both are from New Hampshire—the one an honest man; and the other a bigot and fanatic abolitionist! What a contrast! What a difference! What blackness! And yet there are Southern men acting with the latter to humble and prostrate the former, and with scarcely any better pretext than that the former had appointed to two important offices, two prominent men, one failing in his duty, and the other doing his with honor and advantage to the country. Mistaken and deluded men! Our very safety depends on the integrity of the Administration. We must stand by it, and we must stand by it to the end. Our higher interests depending on the veto, they would take the veto from Mr. Pierce to bestow it on Mr. Hale, or Mr. Anybody. Such men, then, perdition and plunder and swindling were the order of the day in every administrative department, and when the only party of public administration was thus exposed to the exhaustion and decay of the treasury. Very respectfully, G. M. TROMP.

DE. JOHN G. SLAPPEY, NEWTON, GA.

P. S. The President has had nothing to do with the disgraceful bidding for the Presidency, going on for some time past, and the Senate has no power to give public lands and the public office have been ordered to any or everybody who had a vote to give, and any or everybody might be qualified.

"Elected by a vast majority of his countrymen in a manner most honorable to himself, he is threatened with overthrow by a majority almost as formidable, for (as I think) not plausible reasons."

"This Church is more innocent now, in the eyes of all Protestant sects, than it has been before for two hundred years, and there is not beneath the sun a freer people than the people of Maryland, who are made to fall under the common proscription."

Important from Havana.

CHARLESTON, July 28th.—The steamer Isabel, Capt. Rollins, has arrived, bringing dates from Havana to the 26th. The Isabel will suspend her trips for a few weeks to repair.

The cholera was raging to an alarming extent at Havana, and there had been numerous deaths among the military. Some citizens had also died, and fears were entertained that it would become epidemic throughout the city.

O'Farrell, an extensive planter, is reported to have failed to the extent of nearly \$2,000,000.

Corcoran, the friend of Pinta, has been imprisoned for having been concerned in making a bust for the latter.

Ramirez has banished Cueto for six years.

A vessel containing 200 Chinese has arrived at Havana.

Sugars were active, with an advanced speculative demand. Molasses is firm and scarce. Lard in bids. 16 1/2; keros 17 to 17 1/2. Freight 94 to 100. No improvement in exchange. London 94 to 100. New York 2 1/2 discount. Tobacco is in demand at all ports.

HEALTH OF NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 30.—The number of deaths last week is 275, including 173 from Yellow Fever.

Vote of the State.

Below we give the vote between Messrs. BRAGG and DOCKERY, in August last, dividing the State into Congressional Districts for convenience of reference:

FIRST DISTRICT.	1854.	1855.
Briggs, Dem.	344	158
Gardner, Dem.	331	496
Pequotank, Dem.	443	334
Perquimans, Dem.	283	345
Gates, Dem.	327	306
Clayton, Dem.	641	490
Northampton, Dem.	585	551
Hillifax, Dem.	696	299
Edgewood, Dem.	112	388
Bertie, Dem.	410	490
Washington, Dem.	245	388
Tyrell, Dem.	119	275
Total	4970	5314

SECOND DISTRICT.	1854.	1855.
Hyde, Dem.	303	397
Currituck, Dem.	572	901
Pitt, Dem.	625	798
Craven, Dem.	638	699
Robeson, Dem.	620	699
Lenoir, Dem.	394	374
Wayne, Dem.	1145	265
Greene, Dem.	585	551
Edgewood, Dem.	1494	155
Onslow, Dem.	596	238
Carteret, Dem.	399	403
Total	6781	4559

THIRD DISTRICT.	1854.	1855.
New Hanover, Dem.	1169	124
Durham, Dem.	435	416
Granville, Dem.	1312	304
Bladen, Dem.	620	426
Samson, Dem.	580	399
Cumberland, Dem.	1129	901
Martin, Dem.	782	679
Duplin, Dem.	1061	225
Richmond, Dem.	113	708
Total	6865	4665

FOURTH DISTRICT.	1854.	1855.
Wake, Dem.	1511	1167
Franklin, Dem.	424	339
Warren, Dem.	754	165
Guilford, Dem.	1078	995
Orange, Dem.	1063	1080
Rockingham, Dem.	1129	901
Johnston, Dem.	938	744
Total	7110	5901

FIFTH DISTRICT.	1854.	1855.
Person, Dem.	601	331
Cassell, Dem.	1007	220
Alamance, Dem.	496	397
Davidson, Dem.	1129	901
Rockingham, Dem.	403	378
Guilford, Dem.	528	1615
Moore, Dem.	782	679
Montgomery, Dem.	145	711
Total	5002	6771

SIXTH DISTRICT.	1854.	1855.
Stokes, Dem.	636	437
Forsyth, Dem.	497	367
Rockingham, Dem.	1036	312
Davidson, Dem.	675	392
Yadkin, Dem.	650	710
Surry, Dem.	797	454
Frederick, Dem.	1236	667
Alexander, Dem.	235	411
Ashe, Dem.	350	671
Total	6225	5048

SEVENTH DISTRICT.	1854.	1855.
Catawba, Dem.	739	310
Gaston, Dem.	898	138
Lincoln, Dem.	216	206
Lincolnburg, Dem.	1023	625
Lincoln, Dem.	573	296
Rowan, Dem.	932	976
Cabarrus, Dem.	612	612
Cabarrus, Dem.	729	472
Anson, Dem.	255	392
Stanley, Dem.	127	874
Cleveland, Dem.	978	356
Total	6557	5598

EIGHTH DISTRICT.	1854.	1855.
Wilkes, Dem.	325	1261
Watauga, Dem.	157	428
Caldwell, Dem.	219	619
Davidson, Dem.	651	381
Rutherford, Dem.	621	1010
McDowell, Dem.	217	674
Henderson, Dem.	687	687
Bancombe, Dem.	562	775
Yancey, Dem.	639	349
Haywood, Dem.	345	380
Swain, Dem.	330	330
Cherokee, Dem.	427	681
Jackson, Dem.	386	255
Madison, Dem.	311	854
Total	5111	8554

NOTE.—The last Legislature made three new counties, Harnett, Wilson and Polk, but as they vote with the counties from which they were taken, respectively, we have not deemed it necessary to include them in the above.

More Withdrawals from the Order in Alabama.

Our Alabama exchanges (says the Columbus Times) are groaning under long lists of withdrawals from the secret councils of the know-nothings. We notice a few of them:

"Autauga County.—The Advertiser and Gazette publishes a card signed by forty men, giving their reasons for quitting the American party. They belonged to the council at Chestnut Creek. They say they quit because they believe the order will have a bad effect, both upon Church and State, and is an abolition move of northern abolitionists, got up for the purpose of riding men into office, and of sapping the foundation of this government. They ought to know. They have seen SAM."

"Tallapoosa County.—The Advertiser and Gazette publishes a card, signed by seventeen gentlemen residing at Weasburg, Alabama, notifying the public of their withdrawal from the order. They advise the friends of the democracy to beware of the know-nothing organization, for in this part of the country their manifest intention is to overthrow the democratic party of the country. There are but a few left in the *know-nothing*, say they—six or more, mostly white."

"Chandler Springs.—The same paper publishes the names and card of twenty-five gentlemen who left the order at Chandler Springs, Alabama. The council refused to let some of them withdraw; whereupon they met together, and resolved themselves out of the order."

"Greenville County.—We have it from good authority that one hundred and twenty-five members quit the order at Salem during the last week."

"Mobile County.—The Mobile Register says the withdrawals are so numerous in that county that it has received an order for five hundred blanks, all of which will be needed."

NEW-ORLEANS, July 30.—The steamship *Nautilus*, has arrived with later advices from Brazos. The Revolution in Mexico is progressing. General Wool has fallen back on Matamoros. The revolutionists are following General Vintay, who is marching from Monterey with 2,800 men. The fall of Matamoros is considered inevitable.

The New Orleans Picayune of Friday says: The first bale of new cotton was received in this city yesterday by the Southern Belle, Capt. Broadwell. It was shipped from Fort Adams, and is from the gin house of J. L. Downes, who plants near that place. It is a full bale of 450 to 500 pounds, and is of good color, and fine staple, and the quality is fair.

The first bale last year was received on the 25th of July by the steamer *Perseverance*, from Galveston.

Sentiments of George Washington.

The bosom of America is open to receive, not only the oppressed and respectable stranger, but the oppressed and persecuted of all nations and all religions, whom we shall welcome to a participation in all our rights and privileges.

"If I could have entertained the slightest apprehension that the Constitution framed at the Convention where I had the honor to preside, might possibly endanger the religious rights of any ecclesiastical society, certainly I would never have placed my signature to it, and I could not conceive that the general government might ever be so administered as to render the liberty of conscience insecure. I beg you to be persuaded that no one would be more zealous than myself to establish effectually barriers against the horrors of spiritual tyranny, and every species of religious persecution—for, you doubtless remember, I have often expressed my sentiments that any man conducting himself as a good citizen, and being accountable to God alone for his religious opinions, ought to be protected in worshipping the Deity according to the dictates of his own conscience."

Defeat of Walker's Expedition—Flight for the Troops.

The following intelligence from Nicaragua has been received in a letter from Capt. Blethen